

WAR RESERVE MATERIEL POLICY MANUAL

CHAPTER 7

CLASS V(W) POLICY

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CHAPTER 7

CLASS V (W) POLICY

7000. GENERAL. This chapter prescribes war reserve policy for class V(W) ground ammunition. Class V(W) war reserve consists of all serviceable condition codes A, B, C, E, and N. Class V(W) is procured and stockpiled to support combat, training, testing, War Reserve Stocks for Allies (WRSA), and other external support requirements (e.g., State Department, (Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), etc.)). The COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM)), will act as the executive agent for class V(W) under the cognizance of the COMMARCORMATCOM and will procure, store, maintain, and manage the Marine Corps class V(W) stockpile.

7001. CLASS V(W) REQUIREMENTS DETERMINATION

1. Marine Corps Total Munitions Requirements (TMR) Determination. Per MCO 8000.7, *Marine Corps Capabilities-Based Munitions Requirements (MCCBMR) Process for Ground Ammunition (Class V(W))*, the CG MCCDC is responsible for producing the class V(W) (TMR) for the Marine Corps. The MCCBMR study is conducted pursuant to DoDI 3000.4, the DoD Capabilities-Based Munitions requirements (CBMR) Process. The TMR is used by the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) to budget for, procure, and maintain inventory levels in support of Marine Corps requirements. Due to the limited capabilities of the industrial base and time required to surge to meet wartime capacity, the entire ammunition requirement for Marine Corps combat operations must be procured and stockpiled to support contingencies.

2. Operating Force Requirements Determination. The Marine Corps operating force requirements are determined based on the mission, commander prerogatives, and combat planning factors per MCO 8010.1, and may be limited by serviceable inventories. Inventory levels are determined based on the Acquisition Objective (AO) established by the TMR, the ability of the industrial base to support the requirement, the viability of maintenance programs, and fiscal constraints.

7002. POSITIONING AND APPORTIONMENT

1. Positioning. Marine Corps ammunition is stored worldwide in Army and Navy activities, Marine Corps Ammunition Supply Points (ASP), Naval vessels as part of LFORM, MPSRON, and in foreign countries. Ammunition stored in foreign countries may be stored at U.S. Navy or U.S. Army activities or under the management of the foreign country as part of treaty obligations (i.e., NALMEB and WRS-A). Prepositioning locations for war reserve munitions requirements are determined by the needs of the operating forces. Requests for prepositioning of war reserve must be submitted to the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM). Prepositioning that requires support from foreign countries or other services must be facilitated by the appropriate commander in whose geographic area the support is required.

2. Apportionment

a. WRMSF. Ammunition is apportioned to the operating forces as WRMSF under an Apportioned War Reserve Marine Ammunition Requirements Support Order (AWR MARSO). WRMSF consists of NALMEB, MPS, LFORM, and other assets prepositioned in or near a theater of operations, and contingency packages held in reserve for rapid deployment. These stocks are managed at appropriate storage activities or as part of LFORM or MPS. The maximum amount normally prepositioned aboard MPSRONs is 30 DOA, while LFORM normally consists of 15 DOA. However, requirements for both will be developed in concert with the operating forces. The PO for either will be limited only to Explosive Safety Quantity Distance (ESQD) factors at applicable ports or by physical space constraints. MEFs and MARFORs may require contingency assets for a Marine Security Element (MSE), an Air Contingency Marine Air-Ground Task Force (ACM), a small-scale contingency (SSC) force, as part of a Deployable Headquarters Package (DHP), or for some other contingency requirement. The Fleet Anti-terrorism Security Teams (FAST) also require contingency assets and will be apportioned those requirements in the AWR MARSO for the applicable Force. WRMSF is normally

calculated based on combat planning factors per MCO 8010.1, but may be determined based on a number of factors required for mission accomplishment.

b. WRMSI: Class V(W) WRMSI are war reserve assets remaining in the inventory which are not apportioned to the Forces. These assets are withheld from apportionment to provide flexibility in supporting any contingency area. Operational shortfalls are sourced from WRMSI in support of follow-on sustainment under OPLAN or CONPLAN. WRMSI represents a portion of a dynamic inventory which is used to support not only war reserve, but also training and testing requirements. WRMSI may be positioned in CONUS or OCONUS storage activities depending on the geographic regions it is intended to support. Sourcing of WRMSI to meet wartime demands will be constrained to some extent by the dynamics of geographic positioning and treaty obligations.

7003. CLASS V(W) PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATION. The Marine Corps expects some worldwide shortages to occur in supporting class V(W) due to changes in the serviceability of assets, unforeseen expenditures, training restrictions, and other anomalies. These shortages can affect normal peacetime training, obligated war reserve, and other commitments. During such situations, a reapportionment or re-obligation of WRMS may be required. Additionally, controlled supply rates (CSR) may be imposed to reserve assets for select Marine Corps use and worldwide positioning. The COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) has sole discretion for obligating and prioritizing ammunition subject to conditions specified herein and may apply CSRs when necessary to manage the class V(W) stockpile. Should an inventory shortfall exist in supporting all requirements, the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) will obligate ammunition based on the following priorities:

1. War Reserve Munitions Requirements. War reserve munitions requirements have the highest priority for obligation. At no time will war reserve levels be obligated below 100 percent of the war reserve munitions requirements in the applicable TMR except as provided herein. This is to ensure that appropriate

assets are maintained at all times for wartime readiness. Whenever other factors further erode wartime levels, commensurate reductions in other allocations will be made to offset the shortfalls. Should the inventory be eroded further such that maintaining 100 percent of the war reserve munitions requirements is not possible, a War Reserve Impact Statement (WRIS) will be provided per paragraph 7005 of this Manual. Whenever operating force requirements exceed the war reserve munitions requirements in the TMR, the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM), in concert with the force commanders, may obligate war reserve levels at a higher rate.

2. Training and Testing Requirements. Training and testing requirements have the second highest priority for obligation. Priority for either should be balanced in such a way as to allow for supporting the most urgent priority first.

3. External Requirements. Other requirements which support external agencies (i.e., U.S. Army, Secret Service, FBI, State Department, etc.) have the lowest priority except where a national emergency exists. In such cases, discretion may be used to assign a higher priority, but at no time will the priority exceed that for war reserve without prior adjudication by the Executive Steering Committee for Ammunition (ESCA) per paragraph 7005 of this Manual. Exceptions to this policy will be requested in the most expeditious manner possible.

4. Exceptions. Exceptions to the above policies or requests for reprioritizations should be addressed to the ESCA per paragraph 7005 of this Manual.

7004. WAR RESERVE RESTRICTIONS. Ammunition designated specifically for war reserve use only (for which no training ammunition is procured) will not be expended for training at any time without the express approval of the ESCA. Except in those situations where excess munitions exist. In such cases, the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) may obligate excess munitions for training so long as inventory levels do not fall below 100 percent of the

war reserve. Requests for such expenditures will be forwarded to the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) for review and action. The COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) will provide a War Reserve Impact Statement (WRIS) per appendix E directly to the chairperson of ESCA final resolution per paragraph 7005 below, with a copy to the ESCA primaries and the chairperson, Ammunition Working Group (AWG) for information.

7005. WAR RESERVE PRIORITY DISPUTES

1. ESCA. The ESCA will be the ultimate point of resolution for all conflicts arising from competing priorities for ammunition, requests to expend war reserve-only assets, and in any other case that may reduce war reserve levels. The ESCA will convene pursuant to MCO 8000.7. The ESCA will publish the results of their decision to the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) and the appropriate force commanders.

2. AWG. The AWG will also convene pursuant to MCO 8000.7 and will conduct a review of disputes prior to disposition by the ESCA. The AWG will provide a formal recommendation to the ESCA for their review and consideration and will provide additional support to the ESCA as required in determining an appropriate course of action.

3. COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM). Whenever disputes do arise, the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) will conduct an initial review of the matter and forward a WRIS per appendix E to the AWG for further review and action. In those cases where war reserve-only assets are affected by production lags or Notices of Ammunition Reclassification (NAR), a WRIS will be submitted to the chairperson, ESCA only, with information copies to the force commanders, the ESCA primaries, and the chairperson, AWG.

7006. RELEASE AND WITHDRAWAL AUTHORITY

1. Release Authority. Release authority is that authority granted to commanders that allows them to use or consume war

reserve stocks. Release authority does not automatically constitute withdrawal authority. Release for class V(W) war reserve assets on LFORM in support of training will be at the prerogative of the force commanders subject to CSRs or other applicable restrictions per paragraphs 7003, 7004, and 7005 of this Manual.

2. Withdrawal Authority. Withdrawal authority is that authority which allows commanders to withdraw or "remove" war reserve stocks from storage depots or retail activities for the purposes of forward storage (sustainment) at advanced bases or aboard amphibious or maritime ships (LFORM, MPS, etc.). Withdrawal authority does not constitute release authority. Force Commanders will be given the appropriate withdrawal authority for WRMSF to facilitate prepositioning or contingency movement. Withdrawal of class V(W) constitutes movement of assets from storage activities either for embarkation aboard amphibious shipping, MPSRONS, or for movement by any available mode.

3. Promulgation. Promulgation of release and withdrawal authority will be made in the AWR MARSO.

7007. PLANNING AND EXECUTION

1. Deliberate Planning. To ensure class V(W) sustainment is available and planned for movement, the operating forces and the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) must work in concert to source operating force requirements, develop TPFDD, and include class V(W) in the WRWP. These efforts will occur as necessary but will normally be a part of the Annual RECOMP Conference generally held during October and the Plan-Level Development Conference generally held during January. Other efforts will culminate at conferences hosted by USTRANSCOM for TPFDD development. The following responsibilities pertain.

a. COMMARCORSSYSCOM (AM). For class V(W), the COMMARCORSSYSCOM (AM) will:

- (1) Develop AWR MARSOs in support of the operating forces.
- (2) Preposition assets as required by AWR MARSO location.
- (3) Provide technical inspection/surveillance and maintenance of all war reserve assets to ensure readiness and safety for use and storage.
- (4) Provide technical assistance to the operating forces during contingencies.
- (5) Coordinate inter-service support to the extent possible at the wholesale level.
- (6) Coordinate MOA/MOU with inter-service agencies above the operating force levels to facilitate support to the operating forces.
- (7) Determine and identify replenishment requirements for the Marine Corps in accordance with applicable service and inter-service regulations.
- (8) Source operational shortfalls against current inventories for OPLAN/CONPLANS for the operating forces and work with the operating forces to build the TPFDD.

b. (MARFORPAC/LANT). Force commanders will:

- (1) Provide to the COMMARCORSSYSCOM (AM) the class V(W) WRMSF requirements and prepositioning locations. This information must be provided on a continuing basis as plans evolve and are refined to ensure WRSs are appropriately obligated and to ensure remaining WRMSI can support the total war reserve requirements by positioning locations.

(2) Provide OPLAN/CONPLAN shortfall requirements to the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) for sourcing and TPFDD development.

(3) Once the TPFDD is developed, conduct TPFDD reconciliation with the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) to ensure ammunition is planned for movement according to OPLAN phased sustainment requirements.

(4) Develop WRWPs for WRMSI in concert with the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) in support of OPLAN/CONPLAN TPFDD planning.

2. Execution. Withdrawal of Class V(W) WRMSF is based on guidance provided in the applicable AWR MARSO. Withdrawal of class V(W) WRMSI held as sustainment for OPLAN/CONPLANS will be requested under the appropriate WRWP per the format in appendix F and will be requisitioned as part of a "push" concept of logistics. WRMSI not planned for OPLAN/CONPLANS must be requisitioned by the supported force under a "pull" concept of logistics.

7008. SURVEILLANCE, MAINTENANCE AND DISPOSITION

1. Surveillance and Maintenance. All surveillance and maintenance of Marine Corps class V(W) fall under the purview of the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM). Technical surveillance and analysis of accidents or incidents requiring investigation will be conducted by qualified personnel under the direction of the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM). All accidents or incidents involving class V(W) will be reported to the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) per MCO 8025.1. Assets on MPS or LFORM, which have been the subject of an accident or compromising incident, will be inspected under the cognizance of the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM). Decisions to replace or perform maintenance on any assets that might be unserviceable or compromise safety will be made in concert with the appropriate Force commander.

2. Disposition. To ensure the readiness of class V(W) war reserve assets, the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM) will provide disposition instructions for all ground munitions to include

excess, obsolete, unserviceable, and waste military munitions. Specific guidance and detailed information for disposition and waste munitions management is located in MCO P8020.10. Those activities or locations holding class V(W) war reserve assets shall not take any disposition action without specific direction from the COMMARCORSYSCOM (AM).

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APPENDIX E

WAR RESERVE IMPACT STATEMENT (WRIS)

1. The WRIS is used to apprise the AWG and the ESCA of impacts on WRSS which are caused by production lags or serviceability problems, or which could be caused by competing requirements for training or testing. The WRIS format is general in nature but will become unique to each situation based on differing factors. In each case, the WRIS should assess a number of areas, which include but are not limited to the following:

a. Current Inventory. A statement should be made in the WRIS as to whether or not the inventory can support the current requirements. If not, the reason should be explained. Geographic factors should be included here.

b. Due-ins. Expected due-ins from production or maintenance efforts should be used to assess the total impact or prognosis for future support.

c. War Reserve Requirements Baseline Assessment. A baseline from which to assess war reserve should normally be made using the war reserve requirement as stated in the TMR. However, requirements generated by force commanders may also be used as a baseline when those requirements are greater than those in the TMR. The war reserve requirement in the TMR may be assessed across the entire requirement, or it may be assessed based on the CR, the Strategic Readiness Requirement, the Current Operations/Forward Presence Requirement, or a combination of one or more depending on the nature of the assessment. The geographic position of the assets may affect the outcome of many assessments and should be considered accordingly when deciding to include or not include one or more of these requirements.

d. Training and Testing Requirement (TTR). When the impact or potential impact is caused by a training or testing requirements, the current authorized requirements per the TMR should be used as the initial baseline. However, in those cases where additional requirements have been obligated beyond the TMR, the total allocation should be used in the assessment.

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e. Other Requirements. Anticipated requirement for agencies may also be assessed in the WRIS if they are considered significant enough to measurably impact the assessment.

f. Condition Codes. Although condition codes A, B, C, E, and N are considered serviceable condition codes for the purposes of war reserve, condition code F stocks may be used for the assessment if the restrictions or maintenance required do not render the stocks entirely unusable for emergency combat conditions. Assets not considered serviceable, but may become serviceable in the near term by relegations from maintenance or stockpile reliability programs may also be considered.

2. Each WRIS will be sequentially numbered by fiscal year (i.e., #1-01, 2-01, etc.).

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SAMPLE WAR RESERVE IMPACT STATEMENT

10 Jan 02

From: Commander, Marine Corps Systems Command (AM)
To: Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development
Command (Attn: Chairman, AWG)

Subj: WAR RESERVE IMPACT STATEMENT (WRIS) #1-02

Ref: (a) MCO 4400.39
(b) MCO 8000.7

1. The following war reserve assets have been impacted by a Notice of Ammunition Reclassification which has relegated them to an unserviceable category. The information below provides an assessment of the current inventory posture and the prognosis for re-establishing a 100 percent threshold for war reserve.

	Current				Maint	Due-In
<u>DODIC</u>	<u>Nomenclature</u>	<u>Inventory</u>	<u>SF</u>	<u>CC</u>	<u>Due-Ins</u>	<u>Date</u>
PL53	Javelin AT	659	100	F	100	Oct 02
		MPS	25	F	25	Jan 03

2. Since Javelin missiles were procured for war reserve only, the impact results in an 81 percent attainment for war reserve. Maintenance efforts will commence in July 02 with an anticipated completion date of October 02 for all CONUS-based assets. Twenty-five of the affected Javelins are aboard MPS. Maintenance efforts for those will commence in February 03 and are anticipated to be reworked no later than January 03.

3. Javelin missiles replaced Dragon missiles as part of the Marine Corps' anti-tank capability. Although 300 Dragon missiles remain in the inventory and could be considered an alternate weapons system, they are designated for the Marine Forces, Reserve and are not considered in this assessment. No substitute munitions exist for Javelin.

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4. This Impact Statement is for information and advisory purposes only. Request advise if further action is deemed desirable.

5. The POC is (Rank/Name) at (Phone).